

John Yudkin

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A N
ACCOUNT OF CURES

B Y

Velnos' Vegetable Syrup,

IN DISORDERS, DERIVING THEIR ORIGIN
OR MALIGNITY FROM

SCORBUTIC IMPURITIES;
OR

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE LYMPHATIC
SYSTEM.

By ISAAC SWAINSON,

Sole PROPRIETOR of the MEDICINE, and only Suc-
cessor to Mr. De VELNOS;

No. 21, FRITH-STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

Scire potestatis herbarum usumque medendi

Maluit.

VIRG.

L O N D O N,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;

AND SOLD BY J. RIDGWAY, NO. 1, YORK-STREET,
ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

M D C C X C.



Preliminary Observations.

CANDID and liberal as I have experienced the public, and fortunate as my success has been in administering *the Vegetable Syrup of De Velnos*, there are difficulties in my way, of which I daily feel the inconvenience: and I act against prepossessions, which integrity and merit may not remove. First, The genuine Recipe has ever been a secret. Secondly, Its power and efficacy have occasioned the suspicion of mercury. And, thirdly, It is used in such a variety of cases, as to incur imputations justly affixed to universal remedies.

I am willing to meet these difficulties, or any others, that can be fairly adduced. And if I do not remove them, I must suffer in the opinion of the intelligent reader; whose opinion alone I value.

The reason of Mr. De Velnos for preserving the Recipe a secret was—that of private advantage; corroborated by the audacious pretensions of his perfidious agents; who imitated the preparation, and took out patents for those imitations.

It is known to persons of the first credit and character in this country, that after obtaining full satisfaction on the efficacy and exclusive possession of the recipe in Frith-street, I purchased it for Four Thousand Pounds. To secure my own property, I was under the disagreeable necessity of exposing the fraudulent pretensions of Burrows, Hodson, Baylis, and Moulds-Jale; who vended pernicious
B 2 preparation;

preparations under similar names: and I take every occasion to warn the public, that the genuine Syrup of De Velnos can be prepared only by me.

It may be lamented, a medicine of such reputed efficacy should remain a secret. And I have received a message by the Solicitor of the Royal College of Physicians, signifying their desire, from the general account of its effects, it might be examined for insertion in the Pharmacopœia. The College confounded the genuine, with the spurious specification of Burrows to obtain a patent. *On my explaining the error to the Solicitor, they did not insert the spurious specification from the Patent Office; and they could not apply to me for a recipe which has ever remained a secret. The mode to lay it open would be by an application to Parliament, which I have no reason for making, besides the public satisfaction: and Parliamentary finances are too deeply engaged for political measures, to allow any provisions for the public health.

The Vegetable Syrup must therefore remain under the disadvantage of secrecy: balanced by that confidence which is daily increasing by its effects; and, I hope, not injured by the pretensions of its proprietor, to honour and integrity.

But many of the most powerful medicines, in ordinary practice, are in effect, *secrets*. Though the general ingredients of Dr. James's Powder are known, the mode of preparation is a secret. The Bark, Castor Oil, and all the strong and effective chemical medicines, are known to be so adulterated and imitated as to be in effect nostrums: but their general tendency is understood; and they are prescribed.

Indeed, if a physician were to prescribe only those medicines whose ingredients he was acquainted with, he would nearly annihilate his practice. And yet this is the pretended objection of some physicians to prescribing Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. They say, "We know no-
" thing

“ thing of its component principles, and therefore cannot “ answer for its effects!” What do they know of the component principles of Mercury, Antimony, Opium, and Hemlock?—Just as much as they do of the Vegetable Syrup; for chemistry will furnish them with equal information on all these subjects. But physicians never recommend medicines from a knowledge of component principles; they are determined merely by effects. And a physician who would confess himself ignorant of the effects of Velnos’ Vegetable Syrup, would be convicted of a species of ignorance which should disqualify him from practice. If the effects are salutary, and to be obtained only by administering it; of what consequence can it be, either to the patient or the practitioner, that the ingredients are not known, or that they are prepared by Mr. Swainson, and not by unknown laws of nature in gardens or in mines?

This is the reason that physicians and surgeons of the first character prescribe it; as they do any article in the Pharmacopœia, of whose effects only they are judges. Hardly a week has elapsed in this season without my having a patient from Dr. Warren or Mr. John Hunter. Will it be imagined, that the general nature of the Vegetable Syrup is not understood by its effects? Or, if its being a secret medicine necessarily implied dishonour in its preparation, would a man of Dr. Warren’s judgment and medical skill, as I am informed he does, give it to his own children; recommend it, as I know he does, to delicate female patients of the highest ranks; and consign to me diseased subjects, where the slightest metallic impositions would be fatal? I could put similar questions on the credit of the following physicians, who have sent patients to me: not in conditions of desperation, or on forlorn hopes; but with candid opinions of its innocence and efficacy, and with directions and information which did them honour as practitioners and men.

Dr. Heberden,
 Dr. Warren,
 Sir William Fordyce,
 Dr. Ash,
 Dr. Higgins,
 Dr. Lericq,
 Dr. Dale,
 Dr. Johnston,
 Dr. Pitts,
 Dr. Reynolds,
 Dr. Sandercock,
 Dr. John Grieve,
 Dr. Austin,
 Dr. McDonald,
 Dr. Carver,
 Dr. Black, Edinburgh,
 Dr. Ainsley, Kendal,
 Dr. Darwin, Derby,
 Mr. John Hunter,
 Mr. Farquar, Marlborough-street,
 Mr. Bromfield, Conduit-street,
 Mr. Bromfield, Wardour-street,
 Mr. Chandler, Blackfriars-bridge,
 Mr. Grindall,
 Mr. Hall, Long-acre,
 Mr. George Wilson, Henrietta-street,
 Mr. Mortimer, Frith-street,
 Mr. Griffiths, Cleveland-row,
 Mr. Bryant, Chatham,
 Mr. Hawkins, Croydon,
 Mr. Dundas, Richmond,
 Mr. Partidge, Apothecary, Nottingham.

I have therefore, at this time, to contend only against
 the interested insinuations of some low practitioners among
 surgeons and apothecaries; who, in knowledge, and the
 preparation

preparation of paltry or adulterated drugs, should be ranked with rat-catchers.

It is by the whispers of such reptiles, in credulous and ignorant families, the most improbable of all opinions is in any degree sustained, that the power and efficacy of the medicine are owing to mercury.

It is known at this time, to some thousands in London, that the ingredients of the medicine are very numerous; and from a view of my laboratory, it is seen the process is tedious and laborious. I have made many improvements in that process, from a knowledge of chemistry, which my predecessors did not possess; and the effect is acknowledged in the superior efficacy and elegance of the medicine. To what purpose would be such trouble, if a vehicle only were to be prepared for mercury? And why should mercury, in my hands, cure diseases, which it will not effect in those of others? Dr. Warren and Mr. John Hunter, or any of the physicians I have named, understand the operations of mercury in all its applications. They know, that a random and indiscreet use of it is fatal. And would they consign their most opulent and best patients to that danger, in the use of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, if they supposed it contained mercury?

But every chemist must, or may know, it does not. Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, and Dr. Hinchliffe, bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Ainslie, the late professor of chemistry at Cambridge, Dr. Spencer Madan, prebendary of Peterborough, have recommended the medicine with a warmth which has given offence to interested practitioners; and I might not have taken the liberty of mentioning them, if the pen of satire had not pointed them out in publications of very extensive circulation. It is my duty to attempt doing justice to the motives of their recommendation. A gentleman of high character and learning, in the University of Cambridge, had scorbutic ulcers which, in the com-

mon treatment by mercury, brought on hectic and consumptive symptoms of the most fatal kind. The Faculty having taken leave, and the last ceremonies of religion being in view—the Bishop of Landaff, wishing to catch at any hope of saving his friend, did me the honour of writing to me; and, on my opinion, the Syrup was administered; rescued the patient, and restored him to full health. From that moment, his Lordship became the decided and warm friend of the medicine: and I take this public opportunity of bearing my grateful testimony to the uncommon patience and humanity with which he has received and answered the numerous applications and letters sent to him on the subject of it. I need not inform the reader, that his Lordship is a chemist; and that it is not very practicable to pass a mercurial imposture, for a vegetable preparation, on his numerous and valuable friends.

On his expressing his surprise at its efficacy, and intimating, that his friends had doubts *which he had not*, I offered to shew his Lordship the recipe: and my confidence in his honour may be judged, when I solemnly declare, I should not think myself indemnified for publishing it, by a less sum than twenty thousand pounds. He waved his hand jocosely,—“No, no; I have no doubts on the subject; and I will not accept your confidence, lest I should be tempted to quit my bishoprick, and administer the medicine.”

The solicitude to extend its benefits to the afflicted—by the Bishop of Peterborough, by Mrs. Hinchliffe, by Dr. Spencer Madan, &c. &c. may furnish *medical* venom for the shafts of satire; but the success of their humane interpositions, and the motives impelling them, leave that within the bosom which satire cannot reach: and I will not discredit it by my feeble description or praise.

Dr. Ainslie not only recommended it to his friends, but in public lectures at Cambridge, bestowed on it the highest praise as efficacious and vegetable.

These testimonies may be sufficient to remove the effects of interested malignity, on ignorant and credulous minds. But I will add, that one of the first Commoners in Great-Britain, in point of property and talents, I mean William Pulteney, esq; has paid particular attention to the Vegetable Syrup; and, by his desire, Dr. Black of Edinburgh did me the honour of calling on me, and asked several questions, which I *supposed* to be previous to an analization of the medicine; as he took a quantity with him, I also suppose that he was satisfied, as I have since had a civil message from him: and the reader will perceive, by the following cases, Mr. Pulteney omits no opportunity of recommending the medicine.

It is not necessary to inform the learned reader, that since the death of Bergman, Dr. Black stands foremost on the list of philosophic chemists; and that the first discoveries in air were made in Britain by Dr. Black; which have since been expanded with so much eclat by Dr. Priestley, Mr. Cavendish, Monsieur Lavoisire, &c. &c.

But I will relate a presumptive proof, which will carry the force of demonstration.

Some of the cures related in the following pamphlet, were performed on persons whose literary accomplishments, though of the very first order, constitute only their secondary claims to the admiration and attachment of their friends: and that I have been the instrument of saving them, is among the first satisfactions of my life.

Relief in the utmost extremities occasioned by mercury, and administered by a vegetable preparation, directed their attention to the general practice of physick; which they perceived to avoid the use of vegetables.

A society was therefore formed, who proposed, as a general object, to substitute vegetable for metallic remedies, in all the processes where mercury, steel, lead, &c. are used,—and the first trials were made on Velnos' Vegetable Syrup.

The gentlemen who associated were the following:—

Rev. John Calder, D. D. Furnivall's-Inn, now of Croydon.
 Thomas Dale, M. D. Union-court, Old Broad-street.
 Rev. David Williams, No. 28, Great Russell-street,
 Bloomsbury.
 T. W. Whittle, esq; Sloan-street, now of Banff.
 John Wilkey, esq; Store-street, Bedford-square.
 James Matthews, esq; Leadenhall-street.
 John Carr, esq; Sloane-street.
 Robert Mitchell, esq; Newman-street.

Cases were selected of the most desperate kind, in the various affections where mercury and the Vegetable Syrup have been long in competition; and the medicine was ordered for the patients by one of the Society.

I should observe, that Dr. Dale was invited into the Society, not only to direct the processes, but to assist in detecting any possible deception in the preparation or administration of the medicine. The Doctor, having seen and heard of the effects of the Vegetable Syrup, made no scruple in giving his opinion that it contained mercury; but with the liberality of a great and honest mind, he now makes no scruple to declare he was wholly mistaken. The effects of their experiments may be seen in the cases, published on their authority. And they will have the more weight, when it is considered, they were undertaken on this condition,--That the Society was at liberty to take any mode of trying the nature, as well as the efficacy, of the Vegetable Syrup; and that if they found proofs from analysis, reasons to think, or grounds of suspicion, that mercury or antimony were blended with the Syrup by me, on any *occasions*, they would annex their proofs, reasons, or grounds of suspicion to the public cases.

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The assiduous and ingenious humanity with which Dr. Dale conducted these experiments, greatly engaged the attention of the society; and it is to be hoped his sound learning, sterling merit, and conscientious practice, will attract from the publick the illustrious notice they deserve.

To terminate all real grounds of suspicion on this subject, I will instruct any gentleman, or any surgeon or apothecary, acquainted with the elements of chemistry, in a certain and almost instantaneous mode of discovering the *smallest* quantity of metallic preparations intermixed with a vegetable syrup. I have been obliged to give particular attention to such a mode, as the imitations and adulterations of my medicine, by adventurers, agents, &c. are numerous, artful, and perplexing.

The only remaining objection, of any weight, in my knowledge is, that the Vegetable Syrup is recommended for so many diseases, as to be subject to the imputations on *universal remedies*.

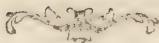
The Vegetable Syrup of De Vinos is a remedy only, *where morbid matter has been retained, repelled, or introduced into the lymph*. This effect may take place, by various causes obstructing perspiration, by contusions or other injuries; and by the introduction of *virus* of various sorts, by means of the absorbent vessels.

When the lymph is rendered impure, the glands are soon affected in the mesentery, in the lungs, in the liver, in the stomach, in the neck, &c. &c. and disorders of fatal tendency take place, to which physicians have given various names: but the reader will perceive they are branches from the same evil root; and that the Vegetable Syrup, while it may cure diseases so apparently different, as palsy and consumption; or while the public faith may be startled at seeing cases in dropsy, scrophula, cancer, rheumatism, goat, &c. *the medicine is in fact directed only to one object*, that of expelling morbid matter from the lymphatic system;

tem; or, in language more intelligible, restoring the salutary purity of all the juices.

I shall endeavour to render this fact intelligible to every attentive reader in the following publication, by tracing the various disorders I have occasion to mention, to a common origin.

It is by an attention to this circumstance, that I am enabled to give advice; and while common practitioners are employed on different symptoms, I have the general happiness of taking away the source of various and melancholy evils in the constitutions of Englishmen.



S C U R V Y.

C A S E I.

Letter from Mr. HEWERDINE to Mr. SWAINSON.

S I R,

GRATITUDE to the means of a cure, of which I had some reasons to despond; and a strong inclination to add my testimony to the high and merited fame of the Vegetable Syrup, induce me to furnish you with the subsequent case.

In the year 1787, I was on the coast of Essex, for the purpose of sea bathing, which in some time produced effects that alarmed me, several eruptions appeared in different parts of my body, which I suspected to be scorbutic; and the suspicion was confirmed by a medical gentleman of eminence; under whose care a cure was attempted by various powerful medicines, among which I had reasons to perceive mercury was not omitted. My eruptions became tumours, and my hopes were yielding to despair, when I applied to you. A course of eight or ten bottles perfectly cured me; and I have not since observed the slightest symptom of scorbutic humour in my system.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

W. HEWERDINE.

Charles-street, Westminster,
Nov. 1789.

CASE

C A S E II.

S C U R V Y.

Mr. FRYER, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, No. 472, Strand, had for six or seven years leucodermic eruptions on the face and ears, which were very troublesome and disagreeable. He consulted gentlemen of the faculty, who proposed and tried several methods of relieving him, and though they disclaimed the use of mercury, administered it secretly, and were detected only by salivation.

When he entered on a course of the Vegetable Syrup, Mr. Swainson apprized him of the difficulty of effecting a cure in the face, by a medicine acting principally by the channels of perspiration.

But Mr. Fryer used the necessary cautions respecting the repelling power of cold; and by taking a considerable quantity of the medicine, was perfectly and permanently cured.

C A S E III.

S C U R V Y.

The Case of the Rev. Mr. GREEN, of Huntingdon.

AMONG the numerous instances of the efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, the case of Mr. Green, though important, might probably never have been inserted, if Mr. Perry, Surgeon, of Argyle-street, had not observed it;

and with that lively zeal which seems to be his disposition, inserted an account of it in the public papers. It is therefore necessary for Mr. Swainson simply to relate, that when the Rev. Mr. Green applied in Frith-street, he said he had frequently observed scorbutic symptoms on several parts of his body; that after a fit of the gout, an excoriation of the leg took place; that he had been under the care of Mr. Bromfield, an eminent surgeon, who had treated him with skill and humanity; that he had consulted Dr. Warren, who with his usual judgment thought topical applications alone would not effect a cure; and that he had obtained the full approbation of Dr. Warren and Mr. Bromfield, to enter on a course of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. The effect of the medicine was so sudden (as is sometimes the case) that in six days the ulcerous appearance of the leg was greatly amended. To be certain that a change so astonishing was effected by the Syrup alone, he omitted it a few days, when the ulcer shewed evident dispositions to degenerate into its former condition. On resuming the medicine, found granules of flesh appeared, the wound was healed, and the leg has remained sound ever since.

I had great satisfaction at the time in rescuing from misery so worthy and valuable a man as Mr. Green; and I acknowledge with thankfulness his unwearied assiduity in extending to others the benefit he has received from the medicine.

January, 1790.

L E P R O S Y.

THE complaints which in this country receive the denomination of leprous, are generally owing to an incompetent perspiration, or to sudden obstructions of it, in the Spring and Autumn. Morbid matter, by these means, is retained in the lymph; conveyed into the blood, and occasions inflammations and obstructions of various appearances.

Inflammations, called scorbutic, may proceed from numerous causes: from blows, contusions, and such external accidents; from the contraction of the smaller vessels, external or internal; from spasm, compression, and obstruction of numerous kinds; from difficulties in the passage of the blood at the extremities of the arteries; from its thickness, viscosity, mixture with heterogeneous or virulent matter; and various other alterations. These alterations generally commence in that liquid called the lymph; which conveys to the blood and habit almost all the good and evil it can receive.

It is by its operation on the lymphatic system, and purifying what are called the juices—that the Vegetable Syrup proves a medicine of such extensive effects.

Under this article, some species of cutaneous eruptions are classed.—And I think it necessary to apprise the attentive reader, that the activity and acrimony of diseased humours are so great, that the most obstinate and dan-

rous diseases, both acute and chronical, are terminated by eruptions, and brought back by repelling them. Of this sort are gouts, epilepsies, spasmodic asthma, fevers, &c.

In all diseases of the skin, even when attended with tumours, I am often teised with applications for external assistances, in the use of the Vegetable Syrup.

A plain decoction of bran, mixed with new milk, is the best. Mercurial unguents are the most dangerous, because the most powerful repellents. Sulphurous baths may be used with the medicine; but a common warm bath, in my experience, has answered all their purposes.

I have seen fatal consequences attend the drying up of pimples and pustules, by strong purges; the method of common apothecaries. Loss of sight has often ensued; and even madness in subjects of great sensibility. Purges may repel humours from the skin; but never evacuate them.

I would wish parents to observe in time, that maladies of the skin are often symptoms of obstructions in the glands beneath it; in the lungs, the viscera, or the mesentery. The medicine, by its effect on the lymph, resolves these obstructions.

I have observed, in moist and cold summers, cutaneous disorders have been epidemic. Persons of dry habits are teised chiefly by itching eruptions; those of spongy habits, by humid pustules. Some have a malignant kind, with hard tumours under the skin, and swellings of the glands; particularly in the arm-pits. Children have deep and obstinate ulcerations; erysipelas of the head and face; and coughs more or less violent, as the eruptions appear or disappear.

I must charge the reader to remember, that no external remedies be used, until the humours are purified by the Syrup. If repelled, the most violent disorders may take place—as consumptions called galloping; spasms, vertigoes, epilepsies,
the

the iliac passion, inflammatory fevers, deliria, palpitations of the heart, asthma, and dropsies. Thus occasioned, they are extremely difficult of cure; and I believe never cured without the return of the eruption.

C A S E IV.

L E P R O S Y.

Mr. ROBERT HUTTON, at the Penny Post Office, opposite Mount-Row, Lambeth-Market, was for years afflicted with a most violent scurvy. The eruptions and pustules were confluent, and covered the whole body in such a manner, that the disorder was pronounced a leprosy. While an out-patient at St. George's Hospital, and probably in the use of mercurial medicines, his joints, particularly his right ankle, had hard and painful swellings; his knee was contracted: and a hectic fever, want of appetite and rest, almost brought him to his grave. The first bottle of Vellos' Vegetable Syrup gave him hope; and his cure was effected in six weeks.

Witnesses to the cure,

J. Willis, Master of the Thatched House Tavern,
St. James's-street.

R. Sutton, Master of the Ladies' Coterie, Albemarle-street.

C A S E V.

L E P R O S Y.

IN the year 1780, Samuel Pogmore was induced, by the heat of the weather, to go into the water in a state of high perspiration. This occasioned almost immediately a thick eruption over the whole body. A latent disease, of a februtic or scrophulous nature, predisposed his constitution to such an eruption, which is a common effect of obstructed perspiration in similar habits. He applied to several medical gentlemen, and took medicines, mercurial or antimonial, without doubt, for they are the nostrums of the faculty. The pimples became tumours, which produced large ulcers in almost every part of his body. The matter discharged was so great in quantity as to stiffen his clothes: it was so fetid and offensive, and wasted his strength so rapidly, that he could derive no consolation but from the near approach of death. In this condition he was recommended to Mr. Swainson, the latter end of the summer 1783, by Mr. Dutton. He is now completely cured, and in perfect health.

SAMUEL POGMORE.

At the Castle and Falcon, Holborn.

Witness,

Benz. Dutton, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

C A S E VI.

A B S C E S S.

*Under the Inspection of the Society described in the Preface,
and copied from their Register; the Cases taken down
by Dr. Dale.*

August 1st, 1786.

MICHAEL BALLARD, aged twenty-four, by trade a baker, was afflicted two years ago with a disease, for which he was under the care of a surgeon. When he thought himself well, a hard reddish tumour, attended with much pain, appeared on the inside of the left thigh, which resisted every application, and at length, after six months, broke. About twelve months afterwards, another swelling of the same kind appeared on the outside of same thigh, and another on the outward angle of the right leg. The two last tumours became ulcerated in three months. For these, a variety of remedies were tried, but in vain; the patient was in constant pain; became very much emaciated and debilitated. He was at last so miserable an object, that his life was despaired of. It was in this state he began to take the Syrup, on Friday, July 17, 1786; since that time, he has rapidly mended, and can go any where without crutches, which he could not do for upwards of three months before.

Nov. 17, 1786, Examined by Dr. Dale—almost well, the ulcers on the left thigh excepted, which continue to discharge considerably.

Mr. Swainson thinks it necessary, as a warning to those who trifle with these disorders, to observe, that after restoring this patient to good general health, it has not been in his power to cure the abscess in his thigh; and that he fears abscesses in the deep fleshy parts, if suffered to form completely, and to run for a considerable time, are incurable.

C A S E

C A S E VII.

L E P R O S Y.

*Under the Direction of the same Society, and taken down
by Dr. Dale.*

August 1, 1786.

SARAH CHESSON, of Princes-street, Lambeth, aged twenty-two, the wife of a waterman, was afflicted with a leprous eruption at the age of ten, for which she had considerable quantities of medicine, which have had the effect of removing it, but it always returned after a few months. She was last of all in an hospital, from whence she came out apparently well; but in three months it appeared again. The eruption now occupies both arms, and both legs, and several other parts of her body.

Examined, Nov. 7, 1786, almost well.

In this Case, Dr. Dale desired the attention of the Society to the facts, that the patient had been cured more than once by the use of mercurials, or the common method; and that the disease returned, often aggravated; as he had found it in his practice. He had no doubt at the examination, Nov. 7, but a few bottles would effect a cure; but he supposed the disease would return. The cure was effected by a few bottles, and a twelvemonth after the patient came to Mr. Sawin's with spots on her arm, as the Physician had foretold; but they were few and mild, and she had never been so long free from them before.—They were removed by a few bottles; and a small quantity, Spring and Autumn, will keep the patient clear to the end of life.

C A S E VIII.

L E P R O S Y.

Mr. JOHN LANE, master of the Angel-Inn and Livery Stables, Birmingham, was afflicted several years by a most inveterate Leprosy; almost the whole body was covered with pimples and scales; the face, head, arms, and legs, were particularly affected, and the matter or humour it discharged was so thin, hot, and corrosive, as to eat into the flesh with excessive pain. In this deplorable situation, with the usual aggravations of want of appetite and sleep, he was advised to try the Vegetable Syrup of M. de Velnos; and in less than three months he was perfectly cured, to the astonishment of his acquaintance, as well as to his own satisfaction and joy.

Witnesses,

P. F. Bourgeois, Merchant, Birmingham;

Thomas Warren, Printer, ditto.

Mr. Swainson has leave to refer to several persons who have been cured in similar conditions,



RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AGUE, &c.

THESE diseases generally arise from what is called Scurvy, or impurities in the lymph:—and their solution is by perspiration, by urine, by discharges of blood, and by eruptions on the skin.

These circumstances explain the propriety of seeking relief for them in the Vegetable Syrup; as they are only different denominations of one general disease; to the cure of which the medicine is adapted.

Rheumatism, Gout, Ague, and diseases of that class, are most common after hot summers, when drinking plentifully, even of cool acescent liquors, and exposure to cold night air, impede perspiration, and retain humours rendered acrimonious by heat.

The fits in all these disorders, often go off by plentiful sweats; but they return again; and by a repetition of such operations, the patient is frequently reduced and killed.

The effect of the Vegetable Syrup is to restore the natural state of insensible perspiration; and while it relieves, it refreshes and invigorates.

Children are particularly liable to agues, from crudities in the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, exposing themselves to cold air in the night by throwing off the bed clothes, &c. &c.

Obstructed

Obstructed perspiration in Spring and Autumn, first occasioning rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and the various fevers which go under the denomination of ague, the celebrated Hoffman affirms, (Vol. I. p. 28) “ they
 “ give rise to dropies, cachexies, oedematous tumours,
 “ hectic fever, dry asthma, and jaundice; in aged persons to comatous and paralytic affections; in the young,
 “ to hypocondriacal disorders; in children, to convulsions. In all those cases, upon dissection, the liver,
 “ spleen, pancreas, and meseraic glands, are found obstructed or corrupted.”

Mr. Swainson enumerates these frightful consequences on the authority of Hoffman; as well to warn his friends to a timely attention, as to obviate the objections of enemies to the efficacy of his medicine in numerous disorders. They are all branches of the same evil; and they are removed by the Syrup, merely by clearing the lacteal glands and emunctory vessels, for which it is peculiarly calculated.

In p. 29, Hoffman observes, “ that in the obstructions
 “ above alluded to, recourse is had, in general practice, to
 “ mercurial and antimonial preparations.”

In p. 21, he says, “ what ought to be impressed on the
 “ conscience of practitioners, and the understandings of
 “ their patients:—The bark is *safe* only, when the first
 “ passages are sufficiently evacuated; *when the body does*
 “ *not abound with impure juices*; when the viscera are
 “ unhurt, and there is no danger of an internal inflammation.”

C A S E IX.

R H E U M A T I S M.

MR. THOMAS HOWELL, Lambeth-Marsh, had long a scorbutic complaint, attended with rheumatic pains, which became at last a general and confirmed Rheumatism. The pains in every part of his body were so excruciating, and he was rendered so feeble and helpless, that the assistance necessary to turn him in bed, kept him for three months in dreadful agonies. Two gentlemen of the faculty attended him, whom he will have the candour privately to name; but he was so far from finding relief, that they procured no alleviation of his disorder. He was recommended by Mr. Hutton, at the Penny Post-Office, to the use of Venos' Vegetable Syrup. The first bottle brought on a perspiration, and mitigated the pains; and in less than two months he was restored to perfect health. Mr. Swainson can refer to a multitude of persons who have been cured of the Rheumatism in the same manner.

Witnesses to the cure:—Joseph Hopkins, surgeon, No. 85, Compton-street, Soho; Robert Hutton, at the Penny Post-Office, Lambeth-Marsh.

C A S E X.

G O U T.

To Mr. SWAINSON.

SIR,

Madeira, June 23, 1785.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of informing you, that, until the 17th instant, I have entirely escaped the

C

Gout

Gout ever since Christmas, except a few slight symptoms of it in my right wrist, and two distinct fits in the last joint of my left fore finger; each of which lasted but a few days. On the 17th instant, after a great deal of walking in very bad roads here, I was attacked with a pain in my right ankle, which has confined me five days, and exhausted itself in my right knee, which is now a good deal swelled, but free from any violent pain. The mildness of this fit, and the gentleness of the other attack above-mentioned, I ascribe to the use of your Syrup, of which I took seven bottles in the Spring. I must just add, that until I took your Syrup, I have never missed a smart fit of the Gout every Spring since the year 1768.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A. LITTLEJOHN.

C A S E XI.

RHEUMATIC GOUT AND AGUE.

Mr. THOMAS JOYCE, of Warwick-row, Coventry, in the year 1782, had a violent Rheumatic Gout, and was deprived of the use of his limbs, which some time after he partially recovered, though the Gout was not eradicated. In the beginning of the year 1784, the disorder put on a complicated appearance, and he was so far from finding relief from the *Materia Medica*, that the disease acquired greater malignity in proportion to the application of medicines; and in the September of the same

same year, he was so reduced as to be incapable of walking without assistance. When he entered on a course of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, in September 1784, he had hard swellings in various parts of his body, particularly on the shin bones; his legs and feet were swollen; pains in every part of his body, spitting of blood, total loss of strength, depression of spirits, and a voracious appetite, were alarming symptoms in his emaciated and declining state. On taking the Syrup of Mr. De Velnos, he gradually and rapidly got better. In the latter end of December, he was perfectly restored to health: and from being a skeleton, his person assumed a full and lusty appearance. In February 1785, he took cold, which terminated in an ague; and in the third fit he took five spoonfuls of the Syrup of Mr. de Velnos, which immediately brought on a perspiration, totally expelled the ague, which returned no more, and he is now in perfect health.

May, 1785.

C A S E XII.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND ULCER.

To Mr. SWAINSON.

DEAR SIR,

I was several years tormented by a disorder, which the faculty called sometimes the Rheumatism, sometimes the Gout. It appeared to originate in a scorbutic habit, and an ulcer formed in my right leg. I was under the care of several physicians and surgeons; the wound varied in its appearances, but never thoroughly healed; and I was so reduced as to be obliged to walk on crutches. I tried

Margate, Eath, and in short every thing the faculty advised. Your Syrup had been frequently recommended, but I could not imagine any single medicine could have removed disorders so complicated as mine. Despair, however, obliged me to have recourse to you; and when you brought a surgeon to examine me, and gave me hopes on his discouraging report, I attributed it to your humanity, not to your conviction. My satisfaction and surprise were equal to my despondence, on finding that by the use of the Syrup alone, (for you had ordered all my draughts, felves, and plaisters, to be thrown away) the whole habit of body gradually mended, my gouty and rheumatic visitants disappeared, and the ulcer soon received a sound and radical cure.

I should have published my case sooner, in justice to your medicine and your character, as well as humanity to others in similar afflictions, if, partly in consequence of having recourse to you, I had not been embarrassed by a law-suit with a surgeon who attended me, and who is said (I hope not with truth) to have been supported in the action by the Corporation of Surgeons. However that be, I defeated the design; the cause was tried before Lord Loughborough on the 30th of June last; and in the Morning Chronicle of the 5th instant, you may see an account of it, as a lesson to the surgeons.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your's sincerely,

JOHN FITZGERALD,

Goldsmith and Jeweller,

No. 23, Lower-Holborn, London.

July 20, 1786.

C A S E XIII.

R H E U M A T I S M.

At Mr. HALL's, No. 6, Mercer-street.

SIR,

Dec. 18.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that your valuable medicine, the Vegetable Syrup, has made a wonderful alteration in my health, which continues to mend every day. I should think myself wanting in gratitude, did I not return you my most unfeigned thanks for your kindness, and hope to have it in my power to make you amends for your goodness. Even at this inclement season, when it could not but have been expected I should not have been able to have moved about, I gain strength surprisingly, particularly in my feet, which I despaired of ever recovering again the use of. I shall think myself obliged if you will do me the favour to call at my lodgings, No. 6, Mercer-street, when I am certain you will be pleased to see every symptom of returning health. In the mean time, I beg leave to remain,

Sir, your much obliged

Humble servant,

T. RIDER.

SCROPHULA.

IN another pamphlet, entitled, *Hints to Families, &c.* Mr. Swainson has observed, that his attention has been principally engaged of late, by the children of persons of rank and fortune becoming scrophulous from injudicious treatment in the measles and small-pox. He has cases of this nature, which would form a volume; and some of them may be seen in Frith-street. But the imputation of Scrophula in a family, being without reason deemed injurious; he is much restrained in his communications on the subject. His opinion, originally founded on experience, having been disputed not only in private, but in reputable publications, he has consulted medical writers on the subject, of the first reputation; and he has the sanction of their authority.

The number and condition of children, now under Mr. Swainson's care, afflicted from these causes with malignant and putrefactive diseases, slow fevers, foul and fistulous ulcers, &c. &c. would shock humanity, and occasion astonishment at the general perseverance in a pernicious practice.

The order of vessels composing the lymphatic system, is the general agent of good and evil in the human constitution. Any impediments to the natural functions of this system prove extremely pernicious, by producing morbid diseases of the most destructive nature. The impediments are produced by obstruction and absorption; and their general effects are Scurvy or Scrophula.

These

These diseases do not seem to be hereditary. Scrophulous children and young people, in my experience, have been generally delicate, with fine skins and complexions; gay, lively, irritable, and with dispositions to irregularity and excess in exercises and indulgencies. In such constitutions, bad nursing, the measles and small-pox, sudden exposures to cold, strains, bruises, obstructions of any natural evacuation, improper diet, inordinate sleep, and want of exercise, may increase the tenacity of the lymph, obstruct the glands, and produce Scrophula.

The first symptoms of this disease, if approaching the lungs, are, a hard dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, on moving briskly; if in the spleen or liver, a sense of pain and uneasiness in the region; if in the glands of the mesentery, frequent flats of the complaint, the appetite will vary, the breath will be often offensive, and the thirst great; pains will take place in the bowels, the belly will enlarge, and a fluctuating fever will affect the skin. The rickets, white swellings, tumours on the back of the head, and under the chin, swollen lips, eruptions round the mouth and behind the ears, inflamed eyes and eyelashes, morbid appearances of the fingers and toes, &c. are indications of Scrophula, which should be attended to, and timely remedies applied. Among these remedies, the Vegetable Syrup of Mr. de Velnos has been lately drawn into the first notice, and has been successful far beyond any preparations of mercury, antimony, and hemlock, on which the hopes of the common practice are founded.

In every stage of this dreadful disease, the medicine has been tried in the last four years, and under the anxious inspection of many of the first and most respectable families in the kingdom. Mr. Swainson is at liberty only to declare the general result, respecting the children of persons of fashion. The Syrup has always succeeded, where

deep abscesses have not taken place, and the bones have not been highly carious. Cases of the latter kind have hitherto been only alleviated; the general health of the patients have been restored; their constitutions rendered vigorous; and the slighter abscesses and caries removed; but abscesses, deep and long formed, and bones highly vitiated, have in some cases resisted its force; and Mr. Swainson is very apprehensive will continue to resist it.

The following cases are fair specimens of the power of the Medicine in Scrophula, or disorders of a Scrophulous tendency.

C A S E XIV.

S C R O P H U L A.

To Mr. SWAINSON.

Navigation-Office, Birmingham, May 23, 1786.

SIR,

I should be wanting in gratitude, if I were to omit the communication of benefits similar to those I have derived by your Vegetable Syrup. Having received great benefit from it last Spring, I recommended it to the parents of a child about twelve years of age, who had, every spring and fall since she was inoculated for the small-pox, been afflicted with scorbutic or scrophulous tumours on her face and glands, for which many of the faculty have prescribed, but to no purpose. The degree of virulence last Spring exceeds description: whilst in this state, she began to take your Syrup by two spoonfuls night and morning; its good effects were soon discovered, and she was perfectly

cured,

cured, and restored to health by taking two bottles only : and what is more remarkable, not the least symptom has this season appeared ; and she is now a fine, hearty, florid girl. I remain, with gratitude and respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN RIDYARD.

C A S E X V .

S C R O P H U L A ,

Under the Direction of the Society abovementioned ; and taken down by Dr. Dale, 14th August, 1786.

ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Mary Patingell, of Paddington, now at Mrs. Ganer's, No. 9, Mount-street, about seventeen years of age, has been troubled with Scrophulous tumours of the neck and throat five or six years ; had been two years under the care of Sir William Fordyce, (who with a liberal spirit, which does honour to his character, strongly recommended this medicine.) About two years ago she was affected with erysipelas ; after which, several of the tumours suppurated and broke ; some of those have been healed up, and others are still in a suppurating state. Almost all the glands of the neck and throat, which have not yet suppurated, are now very much enlarged ; are moveable ; without pain, and without discoloration of the skin. Has been taking the Vegetable Syrup about one week ; and thinks herself better.

Examined, Nov. 17 '86.—Disaffected cured.

C A S E XVI.

S C R O P H U L A,

Under the Direction of the same Society; and taken down by Dr. Dale.—28th June, 1786.

MARY STARLING, daughter of John Starling, Bricklayer, No. 20, Mary-le-bone-street, Haymarket, about seven years of age, has been affected with Scrophula about six months. She has at present a scrophulous ulcer on the left cheek; a tumour verging towards suppuration on the right arm just below the elbow, with considerable enlargement, and the arm almost useless. The left leg affected in a similar manner, just below the knee. She has been at St. George's Hospital, but was refused to be admitted, as incurable without the assistance of seawater. Mr. John Hunter, and Mr. Pinkerton, have ordered some medicines, but without any relief.

Examined Nov. 7, 1786, almost well.

The mother has been since to return thanks to the Society; the child being cured.

C A S E XVII.

Under the same Direction, &c.

August 29, 1786.

JOHN HOSKINS, aged thirty-eight, was afflicted about three years since with an intermitting fever, for which he was admitted into Haslar Hospital, being then in the marines, was near a twelve-month in the hospital, from which he was discharged free from fever, but
troubled

troubled with a very disagreeable swelling, inflammation, and itching of the left leg. Since that time he has been at various times so incommoded, as to be unable to perform his business, (that of a hair-dresser) for several weeks together; the disorder of the leg being accompanied with a considerable degree of fever. It is now what he calls well, as it is never easier, but it is still inconvenient; several pustules being spread over the calf, and the whole leg constantly troubled with a heat, and painful itching.

Nov. 7, 1786.—Quite cured.

C A S E XVIII.

C A R I E S O F T H E B O N E S.

Under the same Direction, &c.

SAMUEL CHILD, of Hereford, has been afflicted with ulcerations, and a caries of the metacarpal bones of the right hand, for fifteen years. Five pieces of bones have been discharged through the orifices. On October 26, 1786, when he applied to Mr. Swainson, his general health was much impaired, and he was very much troubled with a hectic fever; the sores likewise had an offensive smell. He had been, previous to this application to Mr. Swainson, six months under the care of Mr. Bromfield the Surgeon, who treated him well. He was then persuaded to apply to Geizler, who took what money he had, and then said there was no help for him, unless he could procure more cash.

Nov. 7, 1786.—Much better, free from fever; no offensive smell from the ulcers.

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What would have been the event of a full trial of the Syrup in this case, Mr. Swainson will not take upon him to pronounce: as he has yet had no reasons to be sanguine in his hopes, where a Caries of the Bones has been of long continuance.

The patient, while under Mr. Swainson's care and the directions of the Society, shewed his hand to Mr. Pott: who told him his life would be endangered if he did not soon submit to amputation; and the hand was taken off the next day.

The patient waited on the Society, very thankful for the recovery of his health.

C A S E X I X.

S C R O P H U L A.

Palmer-Buildings, Orchard-street.

ELIZ. SIMMONS, aged eleven years, was admitted two years and a half ago a patient into St. George's Hospital with a scrophulous humour in the left arm, and was discharged in three weeks as incurable, and re-admitted six months after into the same hospital. The surgeons advised amputation, which the mother refusing to agree to, the child was discharged in ten days. In the summer of 1788, she was recommended by Miss Pyc, (daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Pyc, Conduit-street) to Mr. Swainson, who put her on a course of the Syrup, which produced a considerable discharge from six or seven wounds surrounding the elbow. After a course of three months, the wounds all healed; and she is now perfectly well.

C A S E XX.

S C R O P H U L A.

FRANCES LOWE, daughter of Mauritius Lowe, History Painter, St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster, in the spring of the year 1787, and at the age of five, had a tumour just below the knee, as large as a hen's egg, by which she was confined two months. The tumour was poulticed, and the Vegetable Syrup administered, a considerable discharge of matter ensued; the wound was healed; and the Syrup discontinued, as it appeared too soon. For two new tumours arose, and being brought to suppuration by the medicine and poultices, the wounds were so formidable, that Mr. Cruikshanks, the anatomist, pronounced it a case of extreme danger, and thought nothing but amputation could save the life of the child.

The Vegetable Syrup seemed to make use of the wounds as outlets to all offensive matter in the constitution; for they were not only perfectly healed, but the general health of the child was improved and established. The astonishment of the family at the recovery of the child spread the account of it widely, perhaps with exaggeration. Dr. Dale, to whose ingenuity and humanity no mode of relieving misery is indifferent, expressed a desire to have ocular demonstration of the truth of the case. He examined it with great attention; and with his usual justice and candour, pronounced the cure as perfect and compleat as any he had ever known.

OBSTRUCTION AND SUPPRESSION

O F

THE MENSES.

THE success of the Vegetable Syrup in the following cases, drew enquirers into Frith-street, so numerous and interesting, that a proper attention to them has often constituted my whole employment.

The irregularities to which women are subject, for the greatest part of their lives, from any accident that may obstruct the Menses—are matters of serious attention; and the common modes of treating them, are rough, brutal, and dangerous.

It will be seen, though the Vegetable Syrup removes complaints of numerous denominations owing to obstructions of the Menses, it acts on one general principle,—that of removing impurities in the lymphatic system from the repression of excretions.

The effect of suppressed Menses, in my experience, are more numerous and various than I can relate or describe. Hysteric women, and girls on the approach of menstruation, have impediments of speech, and sometimes lose the use of it: or if the obstructed matter is translated to the head, perturbations of mind, delirium, epilepsy, and madness, have been the consequences.

The disorder peculiarly to be attended to by mothers is the *Morbus Virgineus*, or Green Sickness; which is an
indisposition

disposition of the whole lymphatic habit, incident to young women from the retention of menstrual matter, or difficulties in its first appearance. They have appetites for substances unfit for food, head-achs, palpitations, and faintings.

In these cases, astringents of the mildest kind produce consumption. I never knew a girl escape death, from the common treatment of apothecaries, by the bark, and what they call strengthening medicines.

The Vegetable Syrup gently evacuates the humours, and removes the obstructions to the desired discharge.

But the most numerous class of patients in this complaint, consists of women, who are irregular, from the approach of the period when the Menses disappear; and who have sometimes a deficiency, sometimes an excess of them.—This period is generally alarming; often fatal. Hyterics, Convulsions of the Uterus, and menacing symptoms in the head, are its general attendants. It is when spots and ulcers take place on the suppression, or on the first efforts of the Menses to appear, that patients commonly apply to me. And the Vegetable Syrup has not yet failed, in gently inducing their appearance in young people; rendering discharges regular; and guarding against the fatal consequences of their disappearance.

This will not appear improbable to the reader, if he recollects, that the retention of menstrual matter in the lymph or system of juices, has precisely the effects produced by any other morbid substance called scorbutic, scrophulous, miliary, or variolous. It occasions fever, seizes the glands, and produces internal waste, hectic, and consumption; it flies to the head, occasions epilepsy, apoplexy, or palsy; or it breaks out in tumours, ulcers, and abscesses.

The Vegetable Syrup meets it in the lymphatic system, as it does any other virus or morbid matter; carries it off
at

at the evacuating vessels; and the disorders disappear, of which it is the origin.

As the treatment in all cases of this nature is peculiar, I shall save trouble to the afflicted and myself, by mentioning the peculiarities.

When any disease is determined to be a symptom of obstructed Menſes; or when menstruation is known to be obstructed—the Vegetable Syrup is to be given in doses carefully regulated by the printed directions: the surface of the body to be kept moderately warm, even to the extremities of the fingers; and the feet to be bathed once a day in warm water—until menstruation takes place; then the medicine and bathing to be discontinued, but the body still kept warm. When the discharge is over, the medicine is to be resumed, and continued, liable to the interruption of discharges, until the health of the patient is fully restored.

C A S E XXI.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES.

MARY LEWELYN, late a servant to Mrs. Farren, Monmouth-street, Bath, took a violent cold in December 1784, which occasioned a total suppression of the Menſes, attended by oedematous swellings of the legs and feet. Indurations appeared in various parts of the body, resembling boils covered with leprous scales, which fell off, and were succeeded by others. Her appetite and strength declined, and her condition became extremely wretched. She had been attended by a physician, and by two eminent surgeons at Bath; and she had tried the waters with no beneficial effect. In this miserable state she was recommended

recommended to the Infirmary at Bristol, as to the last asylum of despairing wretchedness, when she was fortunately advised to try the Vegetable Syrup of Mr. De Velnos. In six days it brought on the periodical discharge, and in three weeks perfectly completed a cure.

Farther information of this case may be had of Mr. Pine, printer, at Bristol.

C A S E XXII.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

I owe my life to your humanity, and the virtues of the Syrup you prepare; and I submit my case to public notice, in hopes that those in similar circumstances may seek your assistance.

On the 17th of May, 1785, I was taken ill, in consequence of a cold. I had pains in my stomach, giddiness in my head, and shivering fits. In about a week my legs and thighs began to swell; and I gradually grew so big, that I could not stoop or walk. I sent for an apothecary, who bled me, gave me draughts, and some diet-drink; but I did not get better under his care; and I had recourse to Dr. Meyerbach, who told me I should soon find relief, and gave me powders and various other drugs; but I grew worse; the swelling increased; my legs burst, and great quantities of a thin watery substance ran from them. At this time the menses were quite stopped; a warm and bitter water kept constantly running from my mouth; so that I could not lie down with-
out

out danger of suffocation; the swelling increased, particularly about my loins, abdomen, and stomach; a general soreness, like an inflammation, prevailed over my body, attended with excruciating pains; and I was blind for more than a week. I then sent to Sir John Elliot, and was under his care a great while, but without hope either of a cure, or of life. When he slackened his visits, as if to avoid the importunities of despair, and all my friends expected my death, I was fortunately recommended to you, Sir, and on the 17th of September, you had the goodness to put me on a course of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. In three weeks I was so much relieved by the prodigious discharge it occasioned from the legs, that I could sit and lie down without danger. Sir John Elliot called as he passed, expressed his astonishment at my being alive and better; and attributing it to his last prescription, which I had long discontinued, he began to exult, and said I was now out of danger, and should soon do well. I told him what he saw was the effect of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. Aye, said he; looking as if I had hit him in the face; and snatching up his hat, he hurried with precipitation out of the house.—I persevered in the use of the Syrup, gradually getting relief; but the obstruction of the Menses did not give way till the month of January, 1786. From that time I got better with great rapidity; and I now, thank God, enjoy my usual health.

I am, Sir, with great gratitude,

Your obliged and humble servant,

MARY ASHLEY,

June 14, 1786.

Church-lane, Chelsea.

Witnesses,

Witnesses,

Mr. Maton, Queen Elm, Chelsea.

Mr. Montellier, ditto.

Mr. Thomas Ashley, Church-lane, Chelsea.

Mr. Wakefield, Cross-lane, Long-Acre.

Mr. Bedford, Coach-maker, Long-Acre.

Mr. Deyken, Long-Acre.

Mr. Tucker, ditto.

Mr. Haynes, New Tothill-street, Westminster.

Mr. Jeffries, Wild-passage, Drury-lane.



D R O P S Y.

ALL inflammations, if they continue long, are followed by suppuration, and the production of morbid matter; if they take place in the mesentery, they occasion strong obstructions, and produce a Dropsy.

The Vegetable Syrup, by evacuating the morbid matter and removing the obstructions—does not multiply its pretensions.

The reader will recollect, that acrimonious humours will have various external effects, according to the internal parts on which they affix : and that the Vegetable Syrup has but one property,—that of carrying out of the constitution the impurities of the internal juices.

C A S E XXIII.

D R O P S Y.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

Lichfield-street, St. Martin's-Lane,

Dec. 6, 1785.

HARDLY any circumstance in my life has surprised me so much as the recovery of Sion Girney. When I was ordered by the Insurance Office to rebuild your Laboratory, and sent him to assist, I was actuated more by my own feelings for his situation, than any opinion he could render much service ; and when I withdrew him, it was with a view to afford him a little assistance, in alleviating

viating the misery in which I supposed he must soon have gone out of the world.

He was so swollen, that his figure and countenance hardly bore a human appearance; and his thighs and legs were covered with scorbutic scales. I directed him to apply to Mr. Pinkstan, in St. Alban-street; and he had the assistance of Mr. French, apothecary, in Coventry-street. The gentlemen, I have no doubt, treated him with skill and humanity. He was ordered issues in both legs, and other proceedings were had; but the disorder, instead of being checked, daily gained on his constitution, when he fortunately became the subject of conversation between you and me.

I am not fond of appearing publickly as a writer, even of a short letter; but I thought the generosity and compassion with which you gratuitously undertook the cure of a poor man in such circumstances, almost as extraordinary as the effect of your wonderful medicine; and I think it my duty to bear my testimony to both.

On taking the first bottle, the watery humour was forced down in such a quantity, as daily to fill his shoes. As the swelling gave way, the leprous appearances of the extremities were gradually disposed to heal; and in less than a month, to the astonishment of all who had seen him, the dropsy, the scorbutic scales, and even the issues on his legs, all disappeared.

I am, with great regard, both for your
humanity and skill,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Savinson has several other cases of a similar nature, under his care; but they are not ready for publication; and he makes it an inviolable rule, never to insert a circumstance or a hint, which is not strictly true, and fully attested.

SMALL.

SMALL-POX.

THE reader will observe, that I do not wish to involve myself in the business of Inoculation, or the treatment of the Small-Pox. I have already more subjects of attention than are consistent with any hopes of quiet and leisure.

My Hints to Families, on the present management of this disease, has occasioned a general alarm; and to save the trouble of numerous applications at my house, I will introduce here a few explanatory observations and cases.

When the matter of the Small-Pox has taken effect—the objects of every reasonable practitioner are, to correct the acrimony of the humours; to promote eruption and suppuration, by gentle diaphoretics, if nature be languid; to resist the tendency to putrefaction in the decline of the disease; and to carry off the remaining impurities. It would drive an apothecary to distraction, whose hopes of subsistence are on the number, and counteraction of his intricate preparations, if I were to assure him, on the general principle already stated, that the Vegetable Syrup would answer all these purposes. But I want not to enter into competition with apothecaries on this ground—“Live, and let live,” is a moral maxim. But I cannot behold with indifference, the daily victims brought to me, of the cool repelling practice now in fashion in the Small-Pox.

The skin, at the time of the disorder, is exquisitely sensible to the slightest impressions of damp or cold; and the consequences of repulsion, while it preserves the skin, are foul fistulous ulcers, extremely difficult to cure; weaknesses or contractions of the hands and feet; tumours near the joints, which degenerate into malignant and wasting fistulas: various disorders of the glands, which terminate in hectic consumption or dropsy.

On the most minute examination of these cases, I have found that the patients have been exposed, after the infection, in cold windy weather; and the evacuation of the morbid matter checked.

I need not observe, that a similar treatment in the Measles will have similar effects. I have had great numbers of children, whose spots have been injured to disappear from slight cold; whose coughs have indicated putrescent vomices on the lungs, and who have had dropical symptoms from obstructions of the mesenteric glands.

I shall only observe, that in the Small-Pox and Measles, when the Vegetable Syrup has been administered, it has assisted difficult eruptions; and no person taking it, has had the usual symptoms, in any great degree, of frightful dreams, oppressions of the breast, pain at the throat, constipation of the belly, or epileptic fits. It corrected the acrimonious matter; and promoted its expulsion, in a manner as favourable to the skin as its exposure to cold, without any of the inconveniences or dangers.



C A S E XXIV.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE SMALL-POX.

To MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

GRATITUDE and justice demand that I should send you the following account of the extraordinary effect of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup on a child of mine, and especially as it will be the means of adding one more testimony to the virtues of that excellent medicine, and may induce others to try it in cases where it has not yet been used; and I heartily wish, for the good of mankind, that it may become an universal panacea.

On the 16th of May last, my son, three years old, had an eruption upon him, but did not appear to be otherwise disordered. As he had been inoculated at ten months old for the Small-Pox, I took this to be either the chicken or swine pox, and sent him out in the air; which being very cold for the season, struck the eruption in, as I imagined; for when he came home, the pustules appeared to be sunk, and the child was soon after very ill with a high fever. He continued in this way for several days, and was attended by a physician and an apothecary, both eminent in their profession; but notwithstanding all that they could do, by bleeding, blisters, and other outward and inward applications, he continued to grow worse; and at last had every symptom of approaching death; and was given up by the physician, and every body else who saw him.

In this dilemma, anxious for the life of my only boy, I was considering if there were any other means to be tried in order to restore him, when fortunately I recollected Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, and proposed to Mrs. Humphrey

to give it the child ; but she was fearful of trying a medicine, the effect of which, in such a disorder, according to the cases published, had not been experienced : but I observed, that if its salutary effects were so very extraordinary in other disorders arising from foulness of blood, and consequently the regular functions of nature being thereby obstructed, why might it not do good in this case, which answered such description ? We consulted some friends, and it was at last agreed, as I had the pleasure of being known to you, that I should ask your opinion on the subject : I accordingly waited on you, when you were so kind as to inform me, that you had never known the Syrup to be tried in such a case, but assured me, that if I was disposed to give it the child, if it did him no good, it would do him no harm.

On this I determined to try it, and accordingly took home with me a bottle of the Syrup, and agreeable to your directions, gave the child a table-spoonful thereof, which was to be repeated every eight hours. The first dose was given at ten at night, on Friday the 27th of May ; about four the next morning we perceived the child's fever to abate, and a gentle perspiration came on, Happy to find such a pleasing change, continued to supply him regularly with the Syrup, at first as above directed, and after at longer intervals, as you advised ; the child gradually mended, and before the bottle was quite out, perfectly recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your obliged, and very humble servant,

GEORGE HUMPHREY,

Printseller, and Dealer in Natural Curiosities,
Surry-side, Black-Friar's Bridge.

July 9, 1785.

D

P. S.

P. S. I have enclosed my child's case, drawn up more at large, which I beg may be laid up in your repository for such things, as a memorial of this extraordinary cure, and for the information of such as may wish to know further particulars thereof.

C A S E XXV.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE SMALL-POX.

To Mr. SWAINSON.

Sir,

MISS C——, of E—— in Devonshire, having a scrophulous swelling of the glands, was to go through I do not know what course of antimonial medicines of Meyerbach's; I heard of it in time, and recommending your Vegetable Syrup as more innocent, her mother resolved she should rather go through this than the other course. She has taken the medicine; the glandular swelling has wholly disappeared; she is perfectly cured; eats with an excellent appetite; and seems, as it were, to enjoy perfect health for the first time in her life, having from her infancy always been of a very delicate, sickly habit.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, No. 135, opposite Doyley's Warehouse, in the Strand, have seen the cure, and will at any time attest it.

R. B. RASPE.

London; July 5, 1787.

CASE.

C A S E XXVI.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE SMALL-POX.

To MR. SWAINSON.

Lime-Wharf, Birmingham, June 4, 1787.

SIR,

A Child of mine, who is now about thirteen years of age, after an inoculation for the Small-Pox, had, particularly every spring and fall, violent eruptions in her face, and very much inflamed eyes, with white specks on them; in the spring of 1785, she was attacked with a degree of virulence not easily described, which could not be removed by any medical assistance to be procured; when a friend who had received great benefit in a similar case, by taking your Vegetable Syrup, called upon me, and happening to see her, recommended it. I accordingly applied to Messrs. Pearson and Rollason, and can with gratitude and pleasure say, that by taking two bottles, which she did by doses of two spoonfuls each, she is radically cured; nor has a pimple since appeared.

You should in gratitude, and for the good of others, have heard from me before this time, but was afraid of a relapse the last spring and autumn, and this spring; but no such has, or is likely to appear. She has ever since been remarkably healthy.

I am, Sir,

Your grateful and obliged servant,

THOMAS ELWELL.

Witnesses to the cure,

Thomas Danks,

W. Felkin.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.

THE two following cases in Consumption are selected out of hundreds in the author's possession; as they are completely satisfactory, and are related by men of high eminence, both in abilities and character.

Captain Dorset, the author of *The Principles of Defensive War*, and of many admired political works, I know only by the intercourse occasioned in administering the medicine, and by the public opinion, which is extremely favourable! Of the Rev. David Williams, I need not say to any who have slightly attended to him, that his integrity is as uncomplying as his abilities are splendid; those very few only who have his intimacy, know the value of his friendship, or the virtues of his heart.—The reader will judge, that I have reason to be satisfied for having restored such men, from conditions of misery and hopeless despondence, to a very desirable state of health.

It should be observed, that they were not only prescribed for, but visited in a friendly manner, by the first medical practitioners of the time, of whom they speak with respect, though their skill to them was ineffectual.

The last of these cases has been completed above three years; and from the zealous and effectual recommendations of the patients, I have had more consumptive than any other cases under my consideration.

It was the opinion of Dr. Cheyne, that Consumptions always proceeded from Scurvy; and the practice, fortune,
and

and fame of the late Sir Richard Jebb, whose utmost skill was employed on one of the patients abovementioned, were founded on that opinion.

I have consulted, with anxious attention, the best writers on the subject; and I find them unanimous in deriving Consumptions from schirrous, ulcer, or abscess in the lungs; these, owing to scurvy, or to mercury, depraving the nutritive juices. Schirrous tubercles on the lungs are sometimes thrown out by coughing.

In children, who constitute the most numerous classes of my patients, an atrophy, or an emaciated state, wearing the appearance of Consumption, generally arise from a scorbutic, or schirrous induration of the meseraic glands. In these cases, the belly is inflated, and all the functions of the child depraved. I can refer to children, with the countenances of milk-maids, who were brought to me with flaccid and emaciated limbs; the abdomen distended; the breathing short and difficult; the body weak and weary; the bowels sometimes loose, and sometimes bound; the appetite irregular; cold food coveted; the temples collapsed; the whole face ghastly; the shoulders prominent like wings; the food passed undigested; pains at the region of the navel; the urine sometimes thick, sometimes high-coloured; and at night, a heat and thirst almost intolerable.

Learning that, on dissection, the meseraic glands have been obstructed, where the rickets have proved fatal, I have applied the Medicine with success, where the several parts of the children's bodies have been disproportioned.

When Dropsy, Consumption, Asthma, Hæctic, or Diarrhœa, supervene, in these cases—they are generally fatal.

Diseases of a similar nature in youth, and particularly in young women on the point of menstruation, are generally owing to going out too soon after the Small-Pox or Measles, to the repulsion of cutaneous eruptions, or the

retention of menstrual matter, which the constitution has not sufficient force to discharge. A species of Asthma, called tightness on the breast, attended with a teising and dangerous cough; and what is called the hooping-cough, are owing som times to an ill constitution of the air; but generally to sudden obstructions of perspiration, to the improper treatment of crises in the Small-Pox, and other morbid disorders, or to the repulsion of erysipelatous and other eruptions.

Cutaneous efflorescences, and eruptions to which young people with consumptive tendencies are very liable, running of the ears, and inflammations of the eyes, arise sometimes from a voracity incident to such cases; but generally from an indisposition of the humours. It is seen, in the following case of Mr. Williams, that he was two years in hourly apprehension of blindness. The medicine acts, in all these symptoms, on one uniform principle. It corrects the acrid serum; procures a derivation from the diseased parts to other emunctories; and strengthens the relaxed glands.—Setons, issues, blisters, are troublesome, precarious, and sometimes dangerous.

It will be perceived, by the following cases, that epilepsy may attend the fatal periods of Consumption. It generally arises from irritations of the stomach, intestines, and nerves; from the remains of small-pox, petechial fevers, healing up of old ulcers, the repression of eruptions, &c. for the disease is often carried off by eruption, the appearance of the menses, small-pox, measles, &c.

Chronical epilepsies are generally adjudged to be occasioned by acrid scorbutic lymph; and they are commonly treated with blisters and issues.

The Asthma, and palpitation of the heart—so distressing to patients of this kind, I must mention—as by taking out the roots, all the evil branches have disappeared in the use of the Vegetable Syrup.

If the palpitation of the heart has arisen from polypous concretions completely formed, the medicine has not cured; tho' it has relieved, by resolving the juices, and rendering the excretions free. If from menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal obſtructions, or the repulſion of cutaneous eruptions, it has relieved, with the aſſiſtance of warm baths for the feet.

Aſthma is nearly related to Conſumptions: and in all the caſes I have known, it has been owing to the ſuppreſſion of acrid ſerum at ſome emunctories; producing a tenſion of the membranes, which inveſt the cells of the lungs, of the arms, ſhoulders, back; and at length occaſioning a paſſy of the parts. On the moſt attentive examination of the caſes that have occurred in Friſt-ſtreet, all aſthmatic complaints have ariſen from a ſubtle, acrimonious, cauſtic matter; either external, as metallic vapour; or internal, as ſuppreſſed ſcorbutic perſpiration, or ſome virus or morbid matter retained and locked up in the habit by repelling circumſtances, and aſtringent medicines. For Aſthma or Conſumption has always followed, though poſſibly at ſome diſtance, the injudicious treatment of cryſipelas, ſmall-pox, meaſles, miliary eruptions; ſcorbutic ſpots or puſtules imperfectly expelled, or driven inward by the bark, healing up ulcers, reſreſſing fetid perſpiration of the feet, or obſtructing any of the natural evacuations of the ſyſtem.

In the deſtruction of *this Hydra with a thouſand heads*, the Vegetable Syrup is ſimple and uniform in its operation, and acts by one power. It meets the ſubtle, poiſonous matter in the lymph or blood, however introduced; ſits it to be diſcharged, and aſſiſts in diſcharging it.

The patient in all theſe caſes is moſt carefully to remember, when the medicine invites an effloreſcence or pimples to the ſurface, it frees the fluids from the impurities with which they are loaded; and that to repel them by cold, by the bark, &c. may be fatal.

C A S E XXVII.

C O N S U M P T I O N.

In a Letter from CAPTAIN DORSET,
To Mr. SWAINSON.

Woolwich, January 25, 1787:

SIR,

I am sorry that indolence and forgetfulness have conspired to delay my writing a case in which your Syrup has been so efficacious. Your Pamphlet asked for such communications, and I determined to comply with the request, considering it less an act of justice to yourself, than of humanity to any who may labour under similar complaints. In the autumn of 1783, I was attacked by a disorder of the breast, which had all the symptoms of a pulmonary Consumption in its earliest stage; during the winter it grew worse; a considerable expectoration, (sometimes streaked with blood) hectic fever, and great wasting away ensued; I had the ablest medical assistance, and for upwards of twelve months adhered rigidly to a vegetable diet, asses milk twice a day, riding, change of air, blisters, caustics, &c. in short every thing that the most approved practice could direct; however, the disease still increased so fast, as to make it obvious I could not live the winter in England; accordingly a sea voyage, and the South of France, were recommended. The first took up six weeks, without being of the least service; the climate just kept me alive, but so much weaker, that in the summer I returned to England, merely to settle some business, proposing to go back to the Continent about September: but in the interim, the appearance of some eruptions

eruptions on the skin, together with a large abscess that had formed in my thigh, led me to suspect some scorbutic tendency, and determined me to try your Medicine, which I had heard commended. The success exceeded all belief, nor can I describe its effects better than by saying, that in a space of time, almost incredibly short, I was well, and grew fat; consequently all thoughts of going abroad were laid aside; and this is the second winter I am spending without inconvenience, in a climate I before could not exist in. I do not choose my name should "stand rubric on the walls," or figure in advertisements; but if it can have any weight in your private practice, I am so convinced of the excellence of your medicine, that you are welcome to shew my letter whenever you think it will recommend it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

M. DORSET.

C A S E XXVIII.

C O N S U M P T I O N.

In a Letter from the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS to the Author.

SIR,

Without the usual introduction on gratitude, or public motives, to the influence of which I am not insensible, —I will relate my case.

A fever left near my ankle a livid spot; in the centre of which a puncture, almost imperceptible, discharged an

ichor which discoloured my stocking. I applied to a surgeon, who furnished me with a plaister, and gave me medicines. The spot taking a new appearance, and tending to an ulcer, I consulted a physician, who prescribed pills, and ordered an issue beneath my knee. Under that treatment my leg was healed; and on a journey in the following summer, the issue was dried up. I passed the winter but indifferently; a cough, to which I had not been subject, rendering the nights restless. In the spring my face and head were covered with pimples, so that I could not wear my hair. I put myself under the best medical direction in my knowledge; and used medicine internal and external, with various success, more than a year. I accidentally saw, in an old magazine, a preparation of brimstone strongly recommended in cases like mine; and I determined on a trial of it. In a few weeks the pimples disappeared; but brimstone is a violent medicine; it brought on a dysentery, from which I very narrowly escaped, after a confinement of three months.

Under these processes, consumptive symptoms gradually gained ground; and I could perceive my medical acquaintance sought only to check them by regulations of diet, or change of air.

My engagements being numerous, some of them requiring the vigour and fortitude of the best health, I was harrassed by the alternate necessity of occasional absence, and immoderate application. In this state, and without any cause in my knowledge, I awoke in a morning nearly blind; my eyes and the regions around them inflamed; fiery sparks or corruptions attending the admission of light, and rendering me totally incapable of business.

It would be tedious and distressing to the reader, to follow me through all the means I used to attempt the removal of that calamity, or to provide for submission to it. Some idea may be conceived of the situation, by knowing,

knowing, though my occupation and amusement were letters, I passed two years without reading even a newspaper; without eating animal food, or drinking fermented liquor. The difficulty of my case was that of reconciling the use of mercury for my eyes, with those strong symptoms of Consumption which often menaced my life.

Being reconciled to the vegetable diet, and relying on the high reputation of its adviser, I determined on a journey, and to remain in the country the whole summer. I returned in improved health; but my sight continued weak and imperfect. A physician of great skill in diseases of the eyes was warmly recommended; and I put myself under his care. He bled me freely; and ordered pills compounded of antimony and mercury; assuring me, they would not bring on the asthmatic or pulmonary evils, which were deemed my constitutional disorders.

Whenever I took mercury, it flattered my hopes, but always to aggravate disappointment. The complaints in and around my eyes were abated; but I was so emaciated and shattered, that I could hold hardly any thing in my hands; the pulmonary disorders returned with increased violence; and the medicines and regulations were exchanged for the bark, copaiba, pills, and a tonic diet. The exchange restored my spirits in some degree, and I walked out; but in attempting to cross a street with a little rapidity, a suppression of all my powers suddenly took place, which were restored the instant I touched the pavement by a fall. I considered it as the prelude of speedy dissolution; and having consulted every man of peculiar skill in my general disorder, I resolved not to mention the accident to my friends, and to submit quietly to my fate. In a few days, as I was sitting at table, I fell on the carpet; and was once more anxiously and humanely attended by medical friends. But the measures proposed not awakening any hopes, I turned

my attention to the best mode of being disentangled from all engagements; drew around me those on whom I could depend in helpless extremities; and awaited the stroke of my last enemy.

In this general state, but with considerable variations of health, you found me, when you repeatedly called, on account of difficulties created by lawyers in the purchase of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup.

The disease had produced one effect, for which I cannot account. I had reconciled myself to death; and had arranged the most trifling papers in my study: but I had a desire of silence or concealment respecting the fits, which had the appearance of shame; and never mentioned or referred to them. I desired you to bring me a bottle of the medicine from your predecessor, for complaints in the urinary passage, to which I was really subject, and which were branches of the common evil: but my intention was to make an experiment on the disease. It had no effect; and if you had not observed that you meant to prepare the Syrup with more care, I should not have made a second trial.

It will be sufficient for those who peruse this account to be informed—that the first course under your direction, consisted only of four bottles; and that I took them without expectation of relief. But perceiving the pulmonary evil abating, and that the fits did not return, the love of life roused my hopes; and I frequently retarded the general purpose, by taking larger quantities than my stomach would bear. I applied intensely two years to suit the tendencies or operations of the Medicine to the various effects of the general disease on my constitution; and I took of it forty-eight bottles. I have been three years free from all pulmonary complaints; all inconvenient eruptions; all inflammations of the eyes; and all fits. My general state of health is as good as I have ever enjoyed;

enjoyed; and I have sustained greater fatigue of business this winter, than in any three years since I have been in London.

I shall willingly attend to the personal applications or messages of your patients, in circumstances similar to mine; and add my testimony to that of your numerous and powerful friends, on the great honour and integrity with which you administer a very valuable medicine.

I am, Sir, most sincerely yours,

DAVID WILLIAMS.

No. 28, Great-Russel-street,
Bloomsbury, Feb. 26, 1789.

C A S E XXIX.

A S T H M A.

MARY EGLINTON, daughter of Thomas Eglinton, No. 2, Little Peter-street, Westminster, aged about eleven, six months ago was afflicted by a shortness of breath, and a swelling of the abdomen.—On applying to Dr. Smith, Blackfriar's-Bridge, he said it was the Evil in her bowels; and prescribed some medicines, which were taken for about a fortnight, without effect. Her shortness of breath was so great, that she could not walk across the room, and her belly was swollen to an enormous size. In this state she was recommended to take the Syrup, which entirely removed her complaints. Mr. Eglinton had two children who died of the same disease.

PALSY.

P A L S Y.

MORBID humours, whether introduced by accidents, fevers, the small-pox, the measles, or by a more disreputable disease, if deposited on the skin, produce pimples, heats, and itchings; if carried to the lungs, inflammation, consumption, or asthma; if to the bowels, dangerous colics, cramps, hypochondriac complaints; if to the liver, jaundice; if to the head, convulsion, epilepsy, palsy, and madness.

Though the Syrup of Mr. De Vernois is peculiarly calculated to correct humours; is a mild and powerful diaphoretic; and expels moribific matter, by almost all modes of evacuation; Mr. Swainson would not have ventured to advise it in Palsies, if not warranted by such cases as the following.

C A S E XXX.

P A L S Y.

Mrs. SWAINSON, No. 12, Great May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane, in the winter of the year 1782, had a stroke of the Palsy; it nearly took away the use of
her

her left side, particularly her arm, which seemed totally dead. An apothecary of great skill and reputation ordered the arm to be rubbed with a blistering ointment, which inflamed it to a great degree; and it remained many days in that shocking state, notwithstanding the incessant application of fomentations and poultices. Some scorbutic symptoms appearing about her, Mr. Swainson recollected, that some years before, she had been relieved of eruptions and pimples by Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, for which she had taken great quantities of drops and diet drinks in vain. Mr. Swainson had hoped that the Syrup might also abate and remove the inflammation in the arm; but not the slightest idea that the Palsy would be affected. To the great astonishment and joy of the whole family, a warmth was felt through the diseased side, which for many weeks had been as cold as ice. The transports of a condemned criminal, on receiving pardon, could not be greater than her's; for she had been left hopeless by the faculty. In about three months she was perfectly cured, and restored to a better state of health than she had enjoyed for many years.

As this event determined Mr. Swainson not to become a quack doctor, (for he will never sink the uniform reputation of his life to act in that suspicious and injurious capacity) but to purchase, at a very high price, the original receipt of Mr. De Velnos, and to pledge himself to see it prepared and sold with the strictest integrity and honour, it is his happiness that he can in addition to his own, and that of Mrs. Swainson, refer to the testimony of all his friends, and almost all his acquaintance, for the truth of this extraordinary event in his family.

C A S E XXXI.

MR. JOHN FARQUARSON, No. 51, Queen-Anne-street East, near Portland Chapel, had a paralytic stroke in the year 1780, which took away the use of his left side. He had the advice and prescription of two eminent physicians; but the disorder baffled their skill. The case of Mrs. Swainson being known, he was advised to apply in Frith-street. The disorder had remained upon him three years, and his age was beyond sixty; he was, however, cured by the Vegetable Syrup of Mr. De Velnos, and is now in very good health.

C A S E XXXII.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

Navigation-Office, Birmingham, Sept. 23, 1783.

SIR,

I had lain under a violent rheumatic pain in my head for a considerable time, when about eight years ago I was advised to the cold bath; the first immersion relieved me from the pain, but brought on a paralytic complaint, which for a short time deprived me of my mental faculties, the use of my left side, and the sight of that eye; my faculties, and the sight of the eye, were in a few months restored by medical assistance, electricity, and sea-bathing; the left side continued very weak
and

and helpless; the severity of the two last winters, or some other cause unknown, very much impaired my remaining health and strength, insomuch that I was apprehensive of a deep consumption, and the near approach of my dissolution. My left leg swelled very much, and became discoloured and very painful near the ankle; my left eye extremely weak; my breath short and foetid; and my spirits low. In this situation it was natural to wish for relief, and I was prevailed upon to take a few bottles of your Syrup, although the spring was so very cold and severe: before I had taken four bottles, the swelling and pain of my leg were removed; the circulation of my left side and the use of it much increased, and my left eye very much strengthened; my breath became sweet, and my spirits lively and chearful. During the whole time I continued taking your Syrup, viz. from February to the latter end of April, I perceived my health, strength and spirits, gradually increase; and can with great pleasure, satisfaction, and gratitude, say, that in these respects I never was better. My left side still continues rather weak, and the perfect use is not quite restored, but hope a few bottles, which I intend to take next spring, will, with the blessing of God, quite restore it; and I doubt not but it would now have been perfect, had the winter and spring been less severe.

I am, Sir,

With the truest respect,

Your grateful humble servant,

JOHN RIDYARD.

C A S E XXXIII.

Edward Tighe, Esq; Member in the Irish Parliament for the County of Wicklow, having, in many extraordinary Cases, seen the Effects of the Vegetable Syrup, directed Henry Fox, my late Agent in Dublin, to try its Efficacy in the following Case.

MR. PHILLIPS, a farrier at Donnybrook, near Dublin, at the age of forty, had received several strokes of the palsy; had received the best advice, and taken great quantities of medicine, about fourteen months before Mr. Fox put him on the Vegetable Syrup, in the spring of the year 1787, which not only took away the use of all his limbs, but affected his reason, so that he could not distinguish his wife, or his nearest friends; and on being asked questions of the most familiar nature, he seemed unable to conceive, as well as to utter, any answer to them.

His head, legs, and indeed his whole body, were greatly swollen; and he was as helpless as a child.

The first effects of the Medicine were on the swelling; then on the understanding, and gradually on the limbs.

He took it in moderate doses; about the fourth day, his water, of which he made a considerable quantity, was black as ink, and so foetid, that it could not be endured in the room.

He threw up clotted matter, like bits of liver; and ulcers were produced in his legs, which discharged profusely, until the offending matter was expelled by the various evacuations; his appetite, health, spirits, and understanding returned; and he carries on his business of smith and farrier as usual.

C A S E XXXIV.

*Under the Society mentioned above: and taken down by
a Physician, August 16, 1786.*

———— RIGBY, discharged from the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons about Christmas, on account of a paralytic affection of the left side, which rendered him incapable of doing any thing; and was afterwards made a pensioner at the Hospital at Chelsea. His speech and eye-sight were much affected; and he could not use his left hand. Began taking the Syrup, August 10, and is now much mended.

The appearances in favour of his recovering, were so promising, that he set off in a species of joyful intoxication, to visit his friends in some distant part of the country, where he remains.



WHITE SWELLING.

C A S E XXXV.

Under the Direction of the Society, &c.

June 28, 1787.

JOHN ROCKET, about nine years of age, has several brothers and sisters, all of whom are healthy, is afflicted with a very large tumour of the right knee; apparently, from the hardness, an enlargement of the bone, and two ulcers on the outside of the knee. His mother, a widow, knows nothing of the cause; but says it was perceived accidentally some time ago.

Examined, July 18, better; the tumour reduced.

Examined, Nov. 7, general health better. Ulcer mended.

The boy was sent into a parish workhouse by one of the gentlemen of the Society; where medical abuses are among the distressing evils which call for the reforming hand of wisdom and humanity. From the operation of those abuses, Mr. Swainson was obliged to request the Society to discontinue the Medicine; but the mother has told him the child is well.

TAFE.

T A P E W O R M.

C A S E XXXVI.

Mr. Savainson submits the following Letter, which is from a lady of rank, to the consideration of his readers; but he will not affirm, until he has made further experiments, that the Syrup will expel Tape-Worms.

SIR,

MY dear girl has taken one bottle of your Medicine; ten days after she began to take it, a long worm, of above ten inches, came from her; she has mended very fast ever since, so much so, that every body is surpris'd to see her look so well. I shall be glad if you will send me another bottle, carefully packed.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Aug. 8, 1787.

Respecting the general diseases of children, from worms in the intestines, he is assured from experience, that the Vegetable Syrup corrects the crude and viscid matter

matter on which they are supported; increases the activity of the bile; stimulates the intestines; and promotes the expulsion of the worms with the corrupted humours.

All the common and boasted remedies have mercury; which brings on intestinal inflammations, fatal to most children.

Weak teas of tanfy or wormwood may be used with the Syrup.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

MR. SWAINSON would apprise his readers, that cases of this kind frequently occur in Frith-street; occasioned by the suppression of the menstrual or hemorrhoidal fluxes; by healing up old ulcers in persons called scorbutic; by the repulsion of matter to be discharged by perspiration; or by the impurity of the blood and juices. The Syrup relieves, without assuming new pretensions, by its general property of correcting acrimony, acting as a gentle diaphoretic, and purifying the lymph and blood. Scorbutic, hypochondriac, and old people, subject to this disorder, should often take the Vegetable Syrup, to cleanse the morbid mucus, or matter; and after it should use milk in their diet.

C A S E XXXVII.

MR. BOCK, Taylor, Compton-street, Soho, about 50 years of age, in the summer of 1785, was attacked by a disorder in the Bladder, which for more than twelve months was attended with excruciating difficulties in voiding his urine, and great irritation and pain in the neighbouring parts. The urine was of a thick consistence and clayish colour, and the smell extremely offensive.

After taking the prescriptions of several eminent physicians without relief, and despairing of finding benefit from medicine, he remained in the most dreadful situation from constant pain, and want of rest, till the autumn of 1787, when he was advised to try the Vegetable Syrup, which in a few weeks restored him to health. He now enjoys good health and spirits.



ERYSIPELAS and FISTULA.

The Case of EDWARD TIGHE, esq; Member of
Parliament for the County of Wicklow.

THOUGH the talents and merits of Mr. Tighe have been principally encouraged in Ireland, his education at Eton and Cambridge, his study of the law in the Inner-Temple, his intimate connections and general acquaintance among the English nobility and gentry, his acknowledged taste, vivacity and wit, render the credit of his testimony as extensive as the esteem of his character and the praise of his virtues.

Mr. Tighe's first symptom of diseased lymph was a *Fistula in Ano*; on which two operations were performed in 1776. Soon afterwards erysipelatous sores appeared; which, on being healed in one part, broke out in another; and successively occupied the whole body. From 1776 to 1783, under the directions of the first physicians and surgeons of the age, he tried every scorbutic medicine in the *Materia Medica*. The prescriptions which gave him slight and temporary hopes, were bark and mercury in conjunction; elm bark, mineral waters, sarsaparilla, hemlock, &c. The most effectual of those prescriptions was bark and mercury in conjunction. It was recommended by a skilful surgeon now deceased, and approved by Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Tighe's particular friend. But while some of the ulcers were healed by it, a fever
and

and something like delirium ensued, and prevented a completion of the cure. Mr. Tighe mentioned this circumstance, with his usual sagacity and judgment in favour of the Vegetable Syrup, which not only healed the ulcers, fistula, &c. but purified the whole system, without having such effects in the slightest degree: a demonstration that it contains no mercury. In the seven years of misery he endured, the disease gradually spread dreadful ulcers on his arms, thighs, scrotum, anus, &c. notwithstanding the most skilful and humane attendance of Sir George Baker, Dr. Hallifax, Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. John Hunter, late Mr. Ditcher, Mr. Walker, &c.

On finding the Vegetable Syrup agree with him, he took twenty bottles in twenty weeks; and not only got rid of his ulcers, fistula, &c. but, to use his own phrase, "he felt a hoghead of new life poured into him," and at forty-eight he has the appearance of the health and vigour of five and thirty.

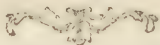
From the year 1783, when the cure was performed, to this time (1790) his assiduities have been unceasing in favour of the Vegetable Syrup; and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging them, and expressing my peculiar pleasure in rescuing men of such talents and virtues as those of Mr. Tighe.



PILES and FISTULA.

C A S E XXXIX.

BENJAMIN DUTTON, Constitution, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, about the end of September 1786, perceived a swelling in ano, which he imagined to be the Piles. The swelling increased in a short time to an uncommon size; which in about seven or eight days broke, and discharged a great deal of matter for that day and night, and then stopped, gathered, and discharged again; which it repeated three times. Being reduced by the disorder, a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced it a Fistula, and that an operation must be performed; which was immediately complied with, and gave him great ease. It was dressed with dry lint. The surgeon said it might be long in healing, and advised him to go to the hospital. It discharged a green offensive matter. He consulted Mr. Swainson, who put him on a course of the Syrup; and about Christmas, a perfect cure was completed, and the patient enjoys a good state of health.



INFLAMMATION of the EYES,

A N D

LOSS of SIGHT.

C A S E XL.

IN the beginning of the year 1787, William Lewis, son of Samuel Lewis, had a violent inflammation in the Eyes, and a considerable eruption about the mouth. On taking him to St. George's Hospital, the attending surgeons apprehended the loss of one eye, if not both. Being only four years old, he was made an out-patient, and a blister ordered behind the right ear. This produced no good effect, and the eruption spread over his head, discharging the most offensive matter in considerable quantities. In three months the disease had proceeded in its ravages, wholly deprived him of sight in one eye, and daily threatened the loss of the other, and he could take very little food; when his danger and misery drew the attention of Wm. Pulteney, esq; M. P. who recommended him to Mr. Swainson in the month of March of the same year. Mr. Swainson ordered the Vegetable Syrup of De Velnos in small quantities, on account of the reduced condition of the patient. In a fortnight he was sufficiently improved in health to take two table spoonfuls night and morning. The medicine as usual augmented the diseased discharge, restored the natural secretions, and the child proceeded rapidly in his recovery: his sight is perfectly

E 2 restored,

restored, his health re-established, and he has no eruption on any part of his body.

Mr. Swainson has the permission of Mr. Pulteney to add his testimony and sanction to the account of this interesting case.

Mr. SWAINSON would also refer the anxious reader back to the case of Mr. Williams, in page 57, where a temporary blindness arose from a scorbutic indisposition of the humours, though no discharge took place at the eyes. The medicine acts in them as in all other cases to which it is adapted, by correcting the acrid serum; procuring a derivation to other emunctories; and strengthening the relaxed glands. Setons, issues, and blisters, are generally ineffectual; very often attended with danger.

Patients of this description are subject to deafness about the equinoxes, or in cloudy and rainy weather, from ferrous humours and lax nerves.

Of all external remedies, vapours of the decoctions of bay berries, wormwood, camemile, sage, elder, or rosemary, are the most innocent; but all do harm, unless the internal cause be removed.

Observe, whether any eruptions on the head have been prematurely dried.



CANCERS, SCHIRROSITIES, INDURATIONS, &c.

C A S E XLI.

S C H I R R U S.

To Mr. SWAINSON.

SIR,

IN January 1778, while at New-York, I had a cold and sore throat for three weeks, and my left testicle was prodigiously enlarged and softened. For what reason I cannot guess, the disorder passed to the right; which continued three months in a similar state, but by degrees grew hard. I came to England in May, but did not apply for assistance till August, when a surgeon at Kingston-upon-Thames advised the suspension of it in a truss. I adopted this method for a year and a half; but it became so painful, and was attended with such a general loss of health, that I had recourse to one of the most eminent and humane surgeons in London, who pronounced it a Schirrous case, and advised the extraction of it, as the only means of recovering my health; hinting it as his opinion, that it had arisen from some unfortunate female connection. This, I knew, could not be the case. I determined not to submit to the dangerous operation he proposed; and he ordered me gentle physick, and camphorated spirits as

an embrocation. After using the latter two months without relief, I applied, by his advice, a poultice of linseed meal, &c. for three months more : but having no prospect of a cure, I began to sink under the most melancholy despair. On applying a poultice of bread and milk for some months, it broke, and there issued a thin watery matter, of a dusky colour, which every day grew thicker and more offensive. I was then persuaded to consult a physician, who is now abroad ; he ordered extract of hemlock internally, and a fomentation of hemlock and camomile. These dreadful medicines, after a long trial, afforded me no relief, and tended only to confirm the despair under which I must have sunk, if I had not heard of the astonishing effect of Veinos' Vegetable Syrup in recovering Mrs. Swainson of a palsy, occasioned by a scorbutic habit ; and your determination in consequence to purchase the recipe ; and to add the sanction of your character for judgment and integrity to its other recommendations to the notice and relief of your fellow creatures.

The state of the scrotum, and the enormous size and condition of the right testicle, you might better describe than I can. The inflammation, which had reached the abdomen, was very alarming, and threatened a mortification. I was bled, and took two doses of physic by your direction. I then took the Syrup, which in a few days totally removed the inflammation. The second bottle produced a copious discharge of matter ; the swelling decreased ; and it is impossible to express what I felt at the prospect which I had lost for five years, that my health and spirits would return. Before I had taken the fifth bottle my wounds were healed, and the diseased part restored to a state of perfect soundness and health. I took two bottles more by way of security ; and having been recovered from a state of misery, wretchedness, and despair, by means of your Syrup, I think it my duty to thank you for the
attention

attention you paid me, and to intreat you will communicate my case to the world, that others in similar circumstances may experience the surprising virtues of the Syrup, and enjoy the relief and happiness which it has brought to me.

I shall take the greatest pleasure in answering the inquiries of any persons who may refer to me.

I am, Sir, with gratitude and respect,

Your much obliged, and

Most obedient humble servant,

ELLIS PRICE,

No. 48, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

Feb. 5, 1784.

Attested by

Thomas Mainwaring, apothecary, Strand ;

Wm. Naylor, apothecary, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

C A S E XLII.

The CASE of J. MAKENZIE.

DESCRIBED BY DR. SMITH.

A middle-aged man, who had been for several years married, and had long been free from venereal complaints, felt a rheumatic pain in his left side, after an exposure to cold in the month of May last year ; which pain ascended and descended on the same side from the collar-bone to the hip, sometimes extended, and sometimes contracted within the compass of half-a-crown, when it was very violent, and attended with a continual remitting fever. In this way

way the patient continued till the month of August; when he plainly observed, all on a sudden, the pain go down from the side to his left testicle, where it occasioned an inflammation, which lasted a week, when it entirely left that and went to the right testicle, which it inflamed in the same manner. This inflammation lasted longer, and was brought to suppuration by poultices; in which state it continued three weeks, when the patient went into an hospital, where he felt sharp rheumatic pain, with fever, which however, by the use of some pills, went off. Nothing but poultices were applied externally for a whole month, when the patient left the hospital, without being the least better. The right testicle was entirely bare, covered with a thick green slough, very offensive, but no great discharge, loss of strength, and slight fever. Under these circumstances, the Syrup was administered at first, in small doses, which were gradually increased; and a common detergent was applied externally; which treatment created a genuine pus, and perfectly closed the sore.

C A S E XLIII.

ACCOUNT OF MEDICAL PROCEEDINGS IN A CANCER.

In a Letter from a German Physician walking the English
Hospitals, to a Friend in Germany.

SIR,

I came to England, as I proposed, with a view to that information which the reputation of English literature promises. The hospitals in and near London first attracted my attention. Magnificence of structure, and large re-
venues,

venues, highly elevated my expectations; and you may imagine my disappointment, on finding their medical management to be in general negligent, often unskilful, and sometimes cruel.

That I may not appear to seek shelter in general charges, I will state facts; which I think considerably affect the medical character of England.

In the year 1787, in some visits I made at St. George's Hospital, a patient, whose name was Shailer, attracted my particular attention. He was the servant of James Allarde, esq; in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. The right testicle was laid bare; the interior part of the scrotum consumed, and a copious discharge of pus took place. He had been sent to the hospital to have the testicle extirpated, which Mr. John Hunter had declared to be the only method of cure. The application of caustics, previous to the operation, occasioned an inflammation, which extended to the left testicle, and brought on a similar suppuration. Having waited two months, the inflammation continued, and his life in imminent danger, the poor man was extremely desirous of applying to the proprietor of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, by whom his life had been once saved. This excited my astonishment; and I was very attentive to a competition in a land of science between the efficacy of a nostrum, and medical skill.

A philosopher of my own country had introduced me to Mr. Swainson, the proprietor, as a man of taste and letters; and had highly extolled the medicine from his own experience: but I had no idea that in such cases it was supposed it could succeed, after all the efforts of a celebrated hospital.

But I was to learn the medical peculiarities of English customs. At the hospital, all enquiries were checked by rudeness. Mr. Swainson very candidly invited me to attend the case, which I thought hopeless: for both
testicles

testicles were laid bare; the scrotum was nearly consumed; what remained was hard and contracted; and the whole surface of the wound discharged a fetid ichor. The patient was emaciated, and had strong hectic symptoms, the general prognostics of death. I observed Mr. Swainson was embarrassed by the frequent hemorrhages from the corroded vessels; that he gave the Syrup in small quantities; and thought the recovery doubtful. But though a physician myself, I must own there was a minute attention and humanity in his conduct, which I should have been glad to have seen in the medical practice.

I carefully accompanied him in his visits to this patient. As the bleeding ceased, the doses were augmented; and by the aid of common dressings, and a nourishing diet, the patient recovered his strength; the wound assumed a fresh and sound appearance; and the indurated scrotum softened.

In a month, to my great surprise, the patient left his bed. What! said I—Am I to study in England under the proprietor of a nostrum! who, though liberal and well informed, seems to hold in contempt many of the medical practices of his country?

An accident had nearly defeated him in the moment of victory. The patient was convivial; and on getting out of bed, he would rejoice with his friends. In pulling out a cork from a bottle of wine, one of the vessels between his testicles burst; and occasioned an hemorrhage which continued three hours. I accompanied Mr. Swainson to his assistance. By the loss of blood, the vital powers were considerably impaired; but by a judicious use of the medicine and diet, the patient was perfectly recovered. I had not seen in any hospital a medical event so truly important!

I shall make my reflections on a future occasion, and I subscribe myself, Sir, Your most humble servant,

London, Aug. 24, 1788.

—.
Jaundice,

Jaundice, or Icterus, is often complicated with ague, and with scirrhus of the liver.—If calculi are not formed in the hepatic ducts, the medicine will cure, by its general property of dissolving tenacious humours, opening obstructions, and promoting all secretions.

Fainting, delirium, melancholy, mania or madness, are the frequent consequences of obstructions of the menses; the suppression of hemorrhoidal fluxes, from translations of humours to the head, perturbations of mind, the use of strong wines, mercury, and other medicines, which agitate the humours, and deplete the strength. These disorders have gone off in hemorrhages, cutaneous eruptions, and ulcers, for which I have been consulted; and they have enabled me to trace the origin of the general disease. These circumstances do not seem to be sufficiently attended to, even by the physicians, who most successfully apply themselves to such melancholy cases.

The great analogy in the operations of all species of *virus* in the lymphatic system, would induce me to try the Vegetable Syrup in hydrophobia, or the madness occasioned by the bite of a dog. Mercury is at this time the most successful medicine; and the Vegetable Syrup seems destined to prove in all cases, that mercury is useless in the *Materia Medica*; and that all metals are unsuitable or injurious to the human stomach.

The following case, though apparently extending the province of the Vegetable Syrup, is strictly within the description given of it, “an effectual medicine where morbid humours are repelled, retained, or introduced.” When the external vessels are obstructed, the humours settle either in glands to produce tumours or ulcers, in the lungs to produce asthma and consumption, or in the
bowels

bowels to produce diarrhæas, bloody-fluxes, or mortal inflammations. The Syrup, in a gentle, salutary, and *permanent* manner, opens the excretory vessels, and relieves diseases which, though apparently various, are only symptoms of scurvy.

C A S E XLIV.

BLOODY FLUX AND HABITUAL DIARRHÆA.

— SUART, esq; an eminent merchant in Lancaster, in consequence of a severe cold, had a bloody-flux and diarrhæa, which was treated in the usual manner by the medical gentlemen of the place, but was little affected by their remedies. Alarmed at the probable consequences, he had the best advice in London; but with no better effect. He continued for *seven years*, under the general necessity of seeking every half hour the convenience of a motion. This rendered his life miserable, wasted his constitution, and left him no prospect but a lingering and untimely death. Abraham Rawlinson, esq; member of parliament for that borough, suspecting that an acrimonious humour might be a cause of the disorder, and having seen the effects of the Vegetable Syrup, had the goodness to accompany Mr. Suart to Frith-street, to take the opinion of Mr. Swainson.

Mr. Suart was put on a course of the Vegetable Syrup in the spring of 1789, and in a short time was perfectly cured. For the disorder has not returned; and from an emaciated desponding condition, Mr. Suart is become fat, healthy, and happy.

CONCLUSION.

WHEN the reader has attentively perused the preceding cases, he will easily comprehend and admit these supplementary observations.

In Female Cases, hardly any occurred in Frith-street, without the *Fluor Albus*; commonly called the Whites. — They proceed from the same vessels that yield the menstrual blood, and appear always in habits called scorbutic. Sterility, abortion, and many uterine diseases, are the consequences of this complaint.

The Vegetable Syrup has always succeeded; though, for reasons easily imagined, the cases cannot be publicly stated. It evacuates the ferous humours in the first passages; corrects the indisposition of the blood; and promotes the natural excretions, which are always defective and irregular in this disorder.

Astringents, external and internal, in this, as in menstrual and other discharges, occasion tumours in the region of the pubes, dangerous and sometimes fatal.

Children at the breast have been brought with aphthæ, or small pustules in the fauces, owing to indispositions in the milk of the nurses, to whom I give the medicine.

Children have likewise epilepsies and convulsions; not from scorbutic irritations, originating in themselves; but from the passions of their nurses; from the use (by the nurses) of spirituous liquors, mercury, or any acrid medicines.

Hiccoughs often arise from obstructed perspiration; from gouty or erysipelatous humours repelled; from mercury, antimony, lead, &c.

Dysenteries prevail greatly among my patients, particularly at the end of hot, dry, and close summers; when the animal juices are liquified, and disposed to putrefaction. The sudden check to the perspiration of these corruptible parts, from exposure to cold air at night, or other causes, gives rise to this disease. It is prevented by taking in the evening one spoonful of the medicine.—Old; scorbutic, who are generally consumptive persons, are peculiarly liable to this disorder. The medicine acts on the subtle malignant humours in the general mass; and expels them by the cutaneous pores. By these means the fever is abated; and the afflux to the intestines prevented. Clysters, of the solution of gums, commonly given, are to be avoided, for they make ulcers foul; and by suppressing the flux, pen up the noxious humours, and heighten the danger of the disease.

Scorbutic patients are very subject to inflammations of the stomach, from arsenical poisons, which are administered to them with impunity; virulent purgatives or emetics; mercurial, antimonial, and other metallic medicines; and particularly from the repulsion of acrid humours from the surface.

Weakness, slow fevers, dry coughs, swelling of the belly, loss of appetite and strength, wandering heats, and sudden transition in the bowels from a loose to a costive state;—these are the general symptoms of latent scurvy; and the patient, scorbutic and consumptive, come to me generally on a milk diet.—I always order whey, and not milk; or milk prepared with a little manna, or conserve of roses.

In scurvy—there is always a disposition to inflammation, ulcer, or laceration of the viscera.—Balsams, lozenges, and all unfrugal relaxant, do great harm, where the disorder

order proceeds from acrimony. The same persons are extremely subject to bloody eruptions, or discharges; in infants, from the nose; in youth, from the lungs; in manhood, from the hemorrhoidal vessels; and in age, from the urinary passages. The great object in all these cases, is not to restrain the flux, but to correct the acrimonious humour which occasions it; and which, if it terminates in the corruption of any of the viscera, is mortal.

The attentive reader will observe, in the whole of this pamphlet, that the operation of *Vermos' Vegetable Syrup* is confined to obstructions and injuries of the lymphatic and glandular system; and that its efficacy is on the diseases which arise from those general causes.

Insensible Perspiration is the most considerable evacuation of the human body; according to some medical writers, equal to half of what we eat and drink—if incompetent, the body is overcharged with acrid humours, which produce maladies on the skin; and when fixed on the interior organs, occasion diseases of the most serious nature. The medicine removes the diseases by correcting acrimony, and restoring the insensible perspiration.

Whether the morbid humours be the effect of external obstruction, or introduced by absorption, as in the small-pox, or in diseases of a more disreputable nature, their injuries are on the lymphatic or glandular system; by depositing themselves in the mesentery, the lungs, the liver, or the head, they produce colic, consumption, jaundice, dropsy, or palsy;—and the efficacy of the Syrup in these diseases, is not the boast of empirical vanity, but a fact clearly accountable on principles which cannot be successfully disputed.

N. B. This pamphlet has been printed in a distinct form, by the desire of several families of the first consequence, who wished to withhold even the punishments of
some

some vices from the inspection of delicate and uncorrupted youth. The Syrup of Mr. De Velnos owes its first celebrity to its unrivalled efficacy in a disease, which once alarmed Europe, as if menacing the extirpation of the human species. Mercury is the feeble barrier opposed by the faculty to that dreadful evil, in which Velnos' Vegetable Syrup alone is a certain or infallible specific. Mr. Swainson hesitates where he has any doubts; but in that disorder, no man ever underwent a course of his Syrup without obtaining a perfect cure.

Cases of that nature are given in another pamphlet.



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